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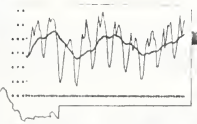


# Montana Employment and Labor Force Trends

A Quarterly Publication of the Montana Department of Labor and Industry's Research and Analysis Bureau

3rd Quarter 1989 Report — Volume 19, Number 3

## ECONOMIC HIGHLIGHTS AND EMPLOYMENT OUTLOOK

Montana's **Third Quarter 1989 Civilian Labor Force** averaged 408,000--representing an increase of 4,700 over the previous quarter, and 800 over the comparable quarter in 1988. The quarterly change reflects a normal seasonal increase as total employment continues to show moderate improvement.

### UNEMPLOYMENT

The **number of unemployed** in Montana stood at 20,700 for the third quarter of 1989, translating to an **unemployment rate** of 5.1 percent. The number of unemployed for the month of September was the lowest since July 1980--and the unemployment rate was the lowest unemployment rate since September 1979.

The three-month moving average shows that the number of unemployed in Montana has declined by 2,800 from the previous quarter, and by 3,600 from the third quarter of 1988.

### TOTAL NON-AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT*

**Average non-agricultural wage-and-salary employment** for the third quarter of 1989 continues to show slow, steady growth. Total non-agricultural employment increased over the previous quarter by 300--and by 3,500 over the corresponding quarter in 1988.

### Montana Quarterly Trends

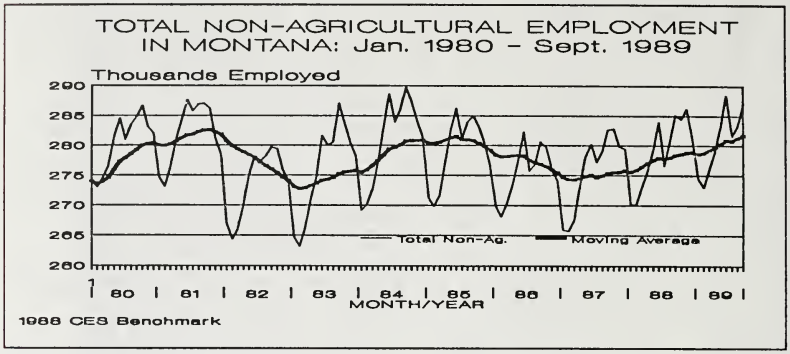
| Quarter | Civilian Labor Force* | Montanans Employed | Montanans Unemployed | Unemployment Rate |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1989 - 3rd | 408,000 | 387,300 | 20,700 | 5.1% |
| 1989 - 2nd | 403,300 | 379,800 | 23,500 | 5.8% |
| 1989 - 1st | 396,000 | 366,200 | 29,800 | 7.5% |
| 1988 - 4th | 401,000 | 377,500 | 23,500 | 5.9% |
| 1988 - 3rd | 407,200 | 382,900 | 24,300 | 6.0% |
| 1988 - 2nd | 402,700 | 374,200 | 28,500 | 7.1% |

*Rounded Civilian Labor Force Numbers, 1989 Benchmark

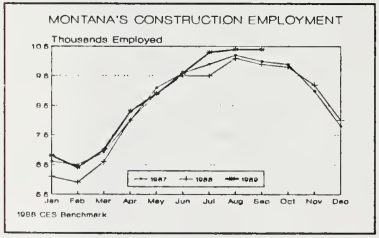
PLEASE RETURN

APR 4 - 1990



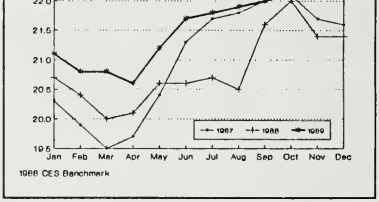



Employment in the **CONSTRUCTION** industry made a sharp gain from June to July of this year – then leveled off in August and September. There were 1,500 more jobs in the third quarter of this year than in the previous quarter. The year-to-date average showed that construction gained 400 jobs over last year. **Heavy construction** and **special trades** were each 300 higher in September than they were last year. **General building** saw a slight decline of 130 jobs from July to September.

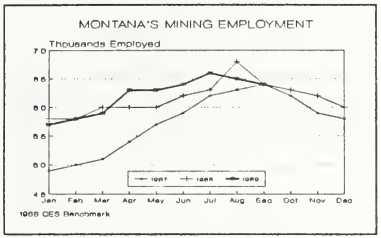



Year-to-date employment in **MANUFACTURING** is up by 440 jobs from last year due to small increases reported in **durable manufacturing**. Employment for the quarter for manufacturing averaged 21,900 – compared with last year's figure of 20,900.

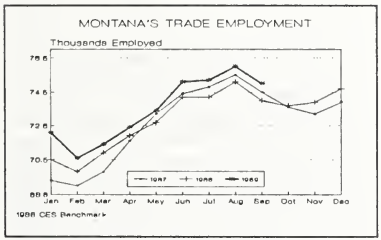
There was a seasonal increase of 100 jobs in **lumber & wood products** from July to August. Lumber & wood products was up 1,200 jobs from last year when there was a labor dispute. **Food and kindred products** increased by 100 from July to August. Other gainers during the quarter were **furniture & fixtures** and **stone, clay & glass**. **Sugar production** added 100 jobs in September.




**MINING** reported a decrease of 100 in August and another 100 in September. **Metal mining** gained 300, while **oil & gas extraction** lost an additional 300 jobs for the month. Overall mining employment for September remained about the same as last year at 6,400.

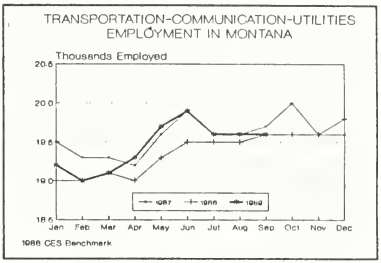



As the graph illustrates, the largest differences in employment were in August 1988 and August 1989—due to 500 fewer jobs in oil & gas extraction.

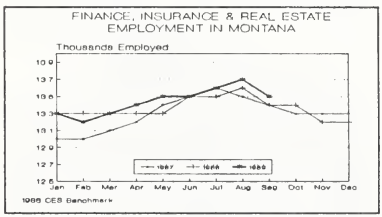



A normal seasonal cycle in the **TRADE** industry reflected increases of 900 jobs from June through August for both 1988 and 1989—and declines of about 1,000 from August to September both years. The year-to-date employment in the TRADE industry is about 900 more than for the same period last year. During September **non-durable wholesale** gained 100 jobs. Since last year **wholesale nondurable** jobs were up 400; **food stores**, up 200; **auto dealers & service stations**, up 100; **eating & drinking places**, up 300, and **building materials**, up 300. **Durable wholesale** lost 200 jobs.

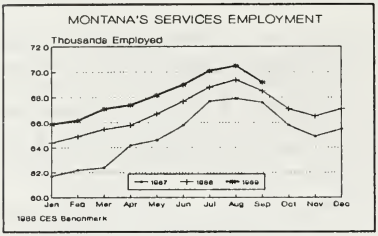
**Transportation** gained 100 jobs due to seasonal increases in **local & inter-urban transit. Communications & utilities** lost 100—keeping **TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATIONS & UTILITIES** employment even from August to September. Since last year there has been a small gain of about 100 jobs in transportation, and a small loss of about 100 in communications and utilities—leaving the number employed for the quarter in TCU even with last year.




Year-to-date averages showed an increase of 100 jobs in **FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE** due to **real estate** employment, even though real estate showed a decline of about 200 jobs from August to September.

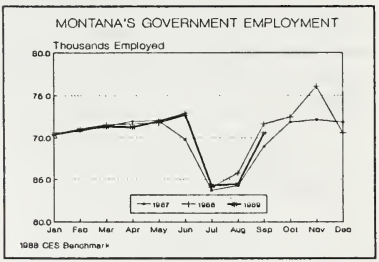



The **SERVICE** industry showed normal seasonal decreases for September with **hotels/lodging places** down 500 jobs; **amusement/recreation**, down 500; **membership organizations**, down 600, and **agricultural services** down 100 jobs. **Educational services** jobs increased by 400 with the start-up of




private schools in September. **Business, legal** and **medical services** each gained 100 jobs.

The services that have gained the most **over the year** are **medical,** with 1,000 more jobs; **automobile repair,** up 200; **amusement/recreation,** up 300; **legal,** up 200; **social services,** up 200, and private **educational services,** up 100.

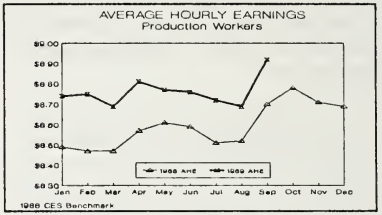



Year-to-date comparisons in **GOVERNMENT** show 300 fewer jobs than last year. From August to September **federal government** lost 200 jobs in **forest & parks. State** and **local education** gained 8,400 jobs as schools started back up. Other **local government** lost 1,900 seasonal jobs.

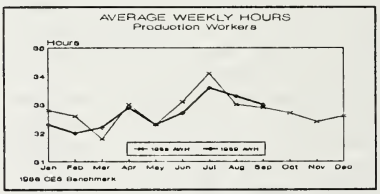
***NOTE: Numbers may not total due to rounding.**

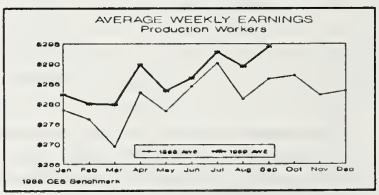
## AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS AND EARNINGS

**Average hourly earnings** increased by 23 cents from August to September. Average hourly earnings went down in construction, food & kindred manufacturing, and communications & public utilities—but were up in all other sectors. The average for the quarter of $8.78 remained the same as the previous quarter—and was 20 cents more an hour than for the same period in 1988.




**Average weekly hours** averaged 0.7 hours higher than the previous three months—and were the same as for the third quarter of 1988. From August to September the average weekly hours went down by 0.3 due to fewer hours worked in the TRADE industry.

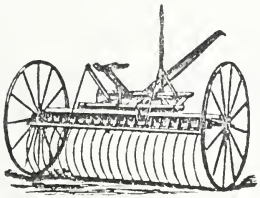


# HIGHLIGHTS BY INDUSTRY COMPONENTS

## AGRICULTURE

- **Agriculture officials say** late summer rain slowed Montana's harvest and damaged some crops.



- **A Columbus-area egg business** has closed, a Shepherd facility that once produced eggs is now being used as an egg processing center and a Hamilton-area egg business has cut back its operation. Spokesmen for the firms say its hard to compete with big egg operations when egg demand is low, as it has been recently.

- **Spokesmen for a 25-member truck garden co-op** say the Montana co-op had a successful first year, and expects to have more growers and more crops next year. Co-op members concentrated on potatoes, dry onions, carrots and radishes this past summer.

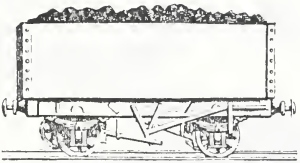
## MINING

- **Sunshine Mining Co.** has acquired a 45 percent interest in a silver mining venture in the Cabinet Mountain Wilderness Area near Libby. The mine is expected to enter production in 1992 according to a mine spokesman.

- **The Montana Department of State Lands** has given Kendall Venture permission to expand its mining operation in the Lewistown area as long as the mining company complies with stated environmental protection stipulations.

- **A gold mine has opened** close to the northern border of Yellowstone National Park near Gardiner after years of planning. A spokesman for the Jardine mine says the mine employs nearly 100 workers.

- **A British-owned mining company** has received state permission to begin full-scale production in underground Butte mines. The company is re-opening mines that haven't been worked in years to mine for gold, silver, lead and zinc.



## CONSTRUCTION

- **One of Montana's largest road-building** firms has decided to quit the business. The owner of the Great Falls-based firm attributes his decision on tough times in the construction business. He says he expects the firm will wrap up current projects by spring.

## MANUFACTURING

- **A $15 million canola oil plant** will be built in Butte by Canada's Canbra Foods Ltd. A company spokesman says a crushing and extraction plant will also be added to the site eventually.

- **Construction is underway** on a $15 million materials storage building at the ASARCO Smelter in East Helena. An ASARCO advertisement says the facility should be completed in February. All ore materials used at the smelter will be unloaded and handled in the building to eliminate dust problems.

- **The Montana Science and Technology** Alliance has decided to invest $350,000 in a Mis-

soula bio-technology firm that is developing products to be used for the controlled release of active agents in the pesticide, cosmetic and pharmaceutical industries. The firm uses technology that makes use of naturally-occurring proteins to form particles that entrap and release active agents.

- **A Red Lodge firm** is manufacturing violins, violas and cellos with the use of a computer numerical control process that it has adaptedto use with a power router. The firm's owner says the instruments look and sound like instruments two to three times the price.

- **A Black Eagle refining company** that recently won another yearlong defense contract to provide jet fuel to Malmstrom Air Force Base and the Montana Air National Guard is currently constructing two additional storage tanks. The large-capacity tanks are being added to meet increased fuel demands of Malmstrom's new refueling wing.

- **Equipment has been installed** at a Bonner sawmill and employees are being trained in the use of heavily-automated, high-speed equipment that involves computer screening of logs. The workforce at the upgraded plant is half what it was before the plant renovation.

- **A Billings refinery** is installing advanced computer controls in a specially designed building. A refinery spokesman says the costly plant upgrade will enable operators to run all plant processes from one location.

- **A Columbia Falls plywood plant** has announced plans to spend more than $500,000 on air-pollution control equipment that should be in operation by late next year according to a company spokesman.

## TRANSPORTATION COMMUNICATIONS & UTILITIES

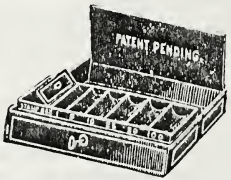
- **Puget Sound Power and Light** is purchasing the remaining 94 megawatts of power that Montana Power Co. leases from Colstrip Unit 4 according to an MPC spokesman. The contract extends through 2010.

- **Montana Power Co.** is proposing to spend $68 million to rehabilitate and expand the generating capacity of two company dams on the Missouri River near Great Falls. The proposal is included in the company's preliminary application to the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission to relicense its nine dams on the Missouri and Madison Rivers.

- **The smallest television station** in the United States has been sold to the owner of the second smallest station in the nation. The sale of the Glendive station is pending approval from the Federal Communications Commission.

- **Northwest Airlink** has announced plans to end service to 6 of the 14 cities it serves in Montana. Those cities that would lose flight service are Great Falls, Missoula, Helena, Bozeman, Butte and Kalispell.

## RETAIL TRADE




- **A major discount store** chain has announced plans to open a store in Billings next fall. Shopko Stores Inc. says the store will employ 200 people when completed.

- **Flathead Lake-area business people** say they lost some business this past summer because of the ruined Flathead cherry crop, but increased tourist traffic helped offset the business lost when migrant fruit pickers didn't show up.

## SERVICES

- **A Japanese-owned company** plans to develop a natural foods and health spa resort near Livingston according to Gov. Stan Stephens. Stephens says the firm has purchased 2,000 acres east of Livingston and intends to use a natural hot springs for a geothermal greenhouse where natural foods and herbs will be grown. The foods, herbs and bottled spring water would be marketed in Japan. Long-range plans call for development of a health resort and spa, Stephens says.

- **A Butte firm** that provides assistance in handling hazardous wastes plans to expand its business into six new states. The Entech subsidiary already operates in Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, North Dakota and South Dakota. It plans to expand into Nebraska, Minnesota, Utah, Colorado, Washington and Oregon according to a company spokesman.

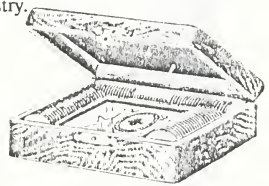
- **A British rock'n'roll band** that has never visited Butte is using video footage of the mining city as a backdrop for its latest music video. Scenes of the old Anselmo Mine, the Berkeley Pit, the Silver Dollar Saloon and the Anderson Steel Company appear in The Alarms' "Sold Down the River" video now showing on MTV.

- **A major Billings hotel** has been sold to a Cedar Rapids, Iowa company that operates about 80 hotels world-wide, including one in Missoula. The president of the company says he plans to renovate and aggressively market the hotel.

## GOVERNMENT

- **About 190 people will be hired** to work for between 6 and 10 months in the U.S. Census Bureau's western Montana office in Helena. They will be working on the 1990 U.S. Census.

- **The Montana Justice Department's** Gaming Control Division has officially taken control of gambling in the state. Mandated by the 1989 Legislature, the new division will establish statewide standards for Montana's growing gambling industry.



- **Montana Lottery** officials have unveiled a computerized multi-state lotto game. Montana is now the ninth member of the Lotto American association.

- **The Montana Department of Commerce** has received a $113,000 Defense Department grant to help secure federal contracts for state businesses.

# MONTANA MONTHLY LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY

## LABOR FORCE STATISTICS

*89 BM*

*SEPTEMBER 1989 (P)*

| COUNTY | CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE | EMPLOY-MENT | UNEMPLOY-MENT | PERCENT RATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| MONTANA | 401,937 | 381,541 | 20,396 | 5.1% |
| YELLOWSTONE | 58,355 | 55,516 | 2,839 | 4.9% |
| CASCADE | 37,241 | 35,528 | 1,713 | 4.6% |
| BEAVERHEAD | 5,087 | 4,926 | 161 | 3.2% |
| BIG HORN | 4,748 | 4,321 | 427 | 9.0% |
| BLAINE | 3,571 | 3,284 | 287 | 8.0% |
| BROADWATER | 1,761 | 1,662 | 99 | 5.6% |
| CARBON | 4,002 | 3,818 | 184 | 4.6% |
| CARTER | 973 | 955 | 18 | 1.8% |
| CHOTEAU | 2,802 | 2,731 | 71 | 2.5% |
| CUSTER | 6,361 | 6,115 | 246 | 3.9% |
| DANIELS | 1,251 | 1,214 | 37 | 3.0% |
| DAWSON | 5,335 | 5,142 | 193 | 3.6% |
| DEER LODGE | 4,410 | 4,095 | 315 | 7.1% |
| FALLON | 1,526 | 1,475 | 51 | 3.3% |
| FERGUS | 6,088 | 5,757 | 331 | 5.4% |
| FLATHEAD | 29,536 | 27,634 | 1,902 | 6.4% |
| GALLATIN | 26,147 | 25,322 | 825 | 3.2% |
| GARFIELD | 942 | 928 | 14 | 1.5% |
| GLACIER | 6,003 | 5,348 | 655 | 10.9% |
| GOLDEN VALLEY | 525 | 488 | 37 | 7.0% |
| GRANITE | 1,291 | 1,234 | 57 | 4.4% |
| HILL | 7,812 | 7,456 | 356 | 4.6% |
| JEFFERSON | 5,683 | 5,522 | 161 | 2.8% |
| JUDITH BASIN | 1,383 | 1,339 | 44 | 3.2% |
| LAKE | 10,521 | 9,708 | 813 | 7.7% |
| LEWIS & CLARK | 26,726 | 25,672 | 1,054 | 3.9% |
| LIBERTY | 960 | 935 | 25 | 2.6% |
| LINCOLN | 8,435 | 7,813 | 622 | 7.4% |
| MCCONE | 1,362 | 1,321 | 41 | 3.0% |
| MADISON | 3,500 | 3,413 | 87 | 2.5% |
| MEAGHER | 1,140 | 1,103 | 37 | 3.2% |
| MINERAL | 1,428 | 1,350 | 78 | 5.5% |
| MISSOULA | 40,793 | 38,928 | 1,865 | 4.6% |
| MUSSELSHELL | 1,800 | 1,681 | 119 | 6.6% |
| PARK | 5,937 | 5,625 | 312 | 5.3% |
| PETROLEUM | 292 | 285 | 7 | 2.4% |
| PHILLIPS | 2,977 | 2,869 | 108 | 3.6% |
| PONDERA | 3,174 | 2,944 | 230 | 7.2% |
| POWDER RIVER | 1,402 | 1,363 | 39 | 2.8% |
| POWELL | 3,082 | 2,967 | 115 | 3.7% |
| PRAIRIE | 753 | 723 | 30 | 4.0% |
| RAVALLI | 11,718 | 10,772 | 946 | 8.1% |
| RICHLAND | 5,988 | 5,717 | 271 | 4.5% |
| ROOSEVELT | 5,544 | 5,183 | 361 | 6.5% |
| ROSEBUD | 5,116 | 4,783 | 333 | 6.5% |
| SANDERS | 3,267 | 2,966 | 301 | 9.2% |
| SHERIDAN | 2,547 | 2,462 | 85 | 3.3% |
| SILVER BOW | 13,669 | 12,801 | 868 | 6.4% |
| STILLWATER | 3,368 | 3,216 | 152 | 4.5% |
| SWEET GRASS | 1,541 | 1,497 | 44 | 2.9% |
| TETON | 3,036 | 2,960 | 76 | 2.5% |
| TOOLE | 2,347 | 2,269 | 78 | 3.3% |
| TREASURE | 467 | 456 | 11 | 2.4% |
| VALLEY | 4,545 | 4,364 | 181 | 4.0% |
| WHEATLAND | 1,127 | 1,065 | 62 | 5.5% |
| WIBAUX | 537 | 514 | 23 | 4.3% |

# MONTANA MONTHLY LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY

LABOR FORCE STATISTICS

*89 BM*

*AUGUST 1989(R)*

| COUNTY | CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE | EMPLOY-MENT | UNEMPLOY-MENT | PERCENT RATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| MONTANA | 412,045 | 391,641 | 20,404 | 5.0% |
| YELLOWSTONE | 59,370 | 56,686 | 2,684 | 4.5% |
| CASCADE | 37,295 | 35,474 | 1,821 | 4.9% |
| BEAVERHEAD | 5,374 | 5,216 | 158 | 2.9% |
| BIG HORN | 4,667 | 4,178 | 489 | 10.5% |
| BLAINE | 3,720 | 3,446 | 274 | 7.4% |
| BROADWATER | 1,829 | 1,733 | 96 | 5.2% |
| CARBON | 4,189 | 4,023 | 166 | 4.0% |
| CARTER | 1,087 | 1,065 | 22 | 2.0% |
| CHOTEAU | 2,936 | 2,885 | 51 | 1.7% |
| CUSTER | 6,468 | 6,245 | 223 | 3.4% |
| DANIELS | 1,368 | 1,341 | 27 | 2.0% |
| DAWSON | 5,769 | 5,542 | 227 | 3.9% |
| DEER LODGE | 4,647 | 4,273 | 374 | 8.0% |
| FALLON | 1,519 | 1,456 | 63 | 4.1% |
| FERGUS | 6,249 | 5,956 | 293 | 4.7% |
| FLATHEAD | 30,510 | 28,812 | 1,698 | 5.6% |
| GALLATIN | 27,287 | 26,411 | 876 | 3.2% |
| GARFIELD | 1,030 | 1,020 | 10 | 1.0% |
| GLACIER | 6,422 | 5,765 | 657 | 10.2% |
| GOLDEN VALLEY | 578 | 547 | 31 | 5.4% |
| GRANITE | 1,359 | 1,306 | 53 | 3.9% |
| HILL | 8,521 | 8,147 | 374 | 4.4% |
| JEFFERSON | 5,866 | 5,709 | 157 | 2.7% |
| JUDITH BASIN | 1,548 | 1,466 | 82 | 5.3% |
| LAKE | 10,891 | 10,195 | 696 | 6.4% |
| LEWIS & CLARK | 27,442 | 26,215 | 1,227 | 4.5% |
| LIBERTY | 1,054 | 1,023 | 31 | 2.9% |
| LINCOLN | 8,473 | 7,802 | 671 | 7.9% |
| MCCONE | 1,374 | 1,343 | 31 | 2.3% |
| MADISON | 3,567 | 3,475 | 92 | 2.6% |
| MEAGHER | 1,230 | 1,183 | 47 | 3.8% |
| MINERAL | 1,479 | 1,391 | 88 | 5.9% |
| MISSOULA | 40,282 | 38,469 | 1,813 | 4.5% |
| MUSSELSHELL | 1,815 | 1,719 | 96 | 5.3% |
| PARK | 6,629 | 6,383 | 246 | 3.7% |
| PETROLEUM | 326 | 320 | 6 | 1.8% |
| PHILLIPS | 3,148 | 3,050 | 98 | 3.1% |
| PONDERA | 3,225 | 2,988 | 237 | 7.3% |
| POWDER RIVER | 1,504 | 1,465 | 39 | 2.6% |
| POWELL | 3,295 | 3,154 | 141 | 4.3% |
| PRAIRIE | 813 | 786 | 27 | 3.3% |
| RAVALLI | 11,846 | 10,948 | 898 | 7.6% |
| RICHLAND | 6,002 | 5,675 | 327 | 5.4% |
| ROOSEVELT | 5,568 | 5,165 | 403 | 7.2% |
| ROSEBUD | 5,080 | 4,712 | 368 | 7.2% |
| SANDERS | 3,106 | 2,809 | 297 | 9.6% |
| SHERIDAN | 2,650 | 2,587 | 63 | 2.4% |
| SILVER BOW | 13,729 | 12,782 | 947 | 6.9% |
| STILLWATER | 3,429 | 3,298 | 131 | 3.8% |
| SWEET GRASS | 1,659 | 1,618 | 41 | 2.5% |
| TETON | 3,155 | 3,065 | 90 | 2.9% |
| TOOLE | 2,413 | 2,335 | 78 | 3.2% |
| TREASURE | 519 | 503 | 16 | 3.1% |
| VALLEY | 4,936 | 4,756 | 180 | 3.6% |
| WHEATLAND | 1,207 | 1,158 | 49 | 4.1% |
| WIBAUX | 589 | 566 | 23 | 3.9% |

TABLE III

MONTANA HOURS & EARNINGS

For Private Nonagricultural Production Workers

| | Production Employment (In Thousands) | | | | Average Weekly Earnings | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Sep. 1989 | Aug. 1989 | July 1989 | Sep. 1988 | Sep. 1989 | Aug. 1989 | July 1989 | Sep. 1988 |
| TOTAL PRIVATE | 179.3 | 182.2 | 180.9 | 176.8 | $294.36 | $289.38 | $292.99 | $286.23 |
| MANUFACTURING | 16.0 | 15.8 | 15.8 | 15.7 | 445.20 | 428.06 | 440.35 | 386.25 |
| Durable Goods | 11.2 | 11.3 | 11.3 | 10.8 | 442.82 | 428.67 | 439.02 | 386.25 |
| Non-Durable | 4.8 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 4.9 | 451.99 | 429.66 | 445.94 | 440.41 |
| MINING | 5.1 | 5.2 | 5.3 | 5.0 | 585.62 | 570.15 | 564.83 | 566.35 |
| CONSTRUCTION | 8.2 | 8.3 | 8.0 | 7.6 | 559.63 | 571.60 | 533.08 | 550.08 |
| *TCU | 16.6 | 16.6 | 16.5 | 16.6 | 491.43 | 496.66 | 503.76 | 499.70 |
| Transportation | 10.6 | 10.5 | 10.4 | 10.5 | 472.96 | 484.61 | 482.98 | 473.48 |
| Communications | 6.0 | 6.1 | 6.1 | 6.1 | 525.25 | 518.36 | 539.98 | 547.23 |
| TRADE | 66.1 | 67.1 | 66.5 | 64.9 | 202.04 | 203.01 | 205.88 | 204.45 |
| Wholesale Trade | 12.5 | 12.7 | 12.6 | 12.4 | 327.31 | 324.54 | 328.15 | 335.59 |
| Retail Trade | 53.6 | 54.4 | 53.9 | 52.5 | 173.00 | 174.05 | 177.31 | 173.60 |
| **FIRE | 10.0 | 10.2 | 10.2 | 10.1 | 247.71 | 242.89 | 259.20 | 244.65 |
| SERVICES | 57.3 | 59.0 | 58.6 | 56.9 | 245.23 | 235.69 | 240.16 | 232.25 |

| | Average Weekly Hours | | | | Average Hourly Earnings | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Sep. 1989 | Aug. 1989 | July 1989 | Sep. 1988 | Sep. 1989 | Aug. 1989 | July 1989 | Sep. 1988 |
| TOTAL PRIVATE | 33.0 | 33.3 | 33.6 | 32.9 | $8.92 | $8.69 | $8.72 | $8.70 |
| MANUFACTURING | 40.0 | 39.2 | 39.6 | 37.8 | 11.13 | 10.92 | 11.12 | 10.64 |
| Durable Goods | 40.7 | 40.1 | 40.5 | 37.5 | 10.88 | 10.69 | 10.84 | 10.30 |
| Non-Durable | 38.5 | 37.2 | 37.6 | 38.7 | 11.74 | 11.55 | 11.86 | 11.38 |
| MINING | 41.8 | 40.9 | 40.9 | 41.4 | 14.01 | 13.94 | 13.81 | 13.68 |
| CONSTRUCTION | 39.3 | 40.0 | 37.7 | 38.2 | 14.24 | 14.29 | 14.14 | 14.40 |
| *TCU | 37.6 | 38.0 | 38.9 | 38.0 | 13.07 | 13.07 | 12.95 | 13.15 |
| Transportation | 37.3 | 38.4 | 38.7 | 37.4 | 12.68 | 12.62 | 12.48 | 12.66 |
| Communications, Utilities. | 38.2 | 37.4 | 39.3 | 39.2 | 13.75 | 13.86 | 13.74 | 13.96 |
| TRADE | 29.8 | 30.9 | 31.1 | 30.2 | 6.78 | 6.57 | 6.62 | 6.77 |
| Wholesale Trade | 35.5 | 36.1 | 36.3 | 37.0 | 9.22 | 8.99 | 9.04 | 9.07 |
| Retail Trade | 28.5 | 29.6 | 29.9 | 28.6 | 6.07 | 5.88 | 5.93 | 6.07 |
| **FIRE | 34.5 | 34.6 | 35.9 | 34.9 | 7.18 | 7.02 | 7.22 | 7.01 |
| SERVICES | 31.4 | 31.3 | 31.6 | 31.3 | 7.81 | 7.53 | 7.60 | 7.42 |

*Transportation/Communications/Utilities

**Finance/Insurance/Real Estate

Production workers are non supervisory and non government payroll personnel.

Source: See technical note S-4 on final page.

TABLE IV

THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - U.S.

ALL ITEMS

(1982-1984 = 100)

| | 1989 | | 1988 | | 1987 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | CPI-U | CPI-W | CPI-U | CPI-W | CPI-U | CPI-W |
| January | 121.1 | 119.7 | 115.7 | 114.5 | 111.2 | 110.0 |
| February | 121.6 | 120.2 | 116.0 | 114.7 | 111.6 | 110.5 |
| March | 122.3 | 120.8 | 116.5 | 115.1 | 112.1 | 111.0 |
| April | 123.1 | 121.8 | 117.1 | 115.7 | 112.7 | 111.6 |
| May | 123.8 | 122.5 | 117.5 | 116.2 | 113.1 | 111.9 |
| June | 124.1 | 122.8 | 118.0 | 116.7 | 113.5 | 112.4 |
| July | 124.4 | 123.2 | 118.5 | 117.2 | 113.8 | 112.7 |
| August | 124.6 | 123.2 | 119.0 | 117.7 | 114.4 | 113.3 |
| September | 125.0 | 123.6 | 119.8 | 118.5 | 115.0 | 113.8 |
| October | | | 120.2 | 118.9 | 115.3 | 114.1 |
| November | | | 120.3 | 119.0 | 115.4 | 114.3 |
| December | | | 120.5 | 119.2 | 115.4 | 114.2 |
| Dec-to-Dec % | | | 4.4% | 4.4% | 4.4% | 4.5% |
| AVERAGE: | | | 118.3 | 117.0 | 113.6 | 112.5 |
| Ann Avg % | | | 4.1% | 4.0% | 3.6% | 3.6% |

| | | Percent Change From | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Expenditure Category CPI-U Index | Sep. 1989 | Aug. 1989 | July 1989 | Sep. 1988 | Sep. 1987 |
| ALL ITEMS | 125.0 | 0.3% | 0.5% | 4.3% | 8.6% |
| Food & Beverages | 125.9 | 0.2% | 0.4% | 4.8% | 10.2% |
| Housing | 124.3 | 0.1% | 0.3% | 3.7% | 7.5% |
| Apparel & Upkeep | 120.0 | 4.3% | 4.3% | 1.9% | 5.9% |
| Transportation | 113.7 | -0.5% | -1.5% | 3.6% | 6.7% |
| Medical Care | 151.7 | 0.7% | 1.3% | 8.0% | 15.2% |
| Entertainment | 127.8 | 0.4% | 0.7% | 5.4% | 10.1% |
| Other Goods & Services | 151.2 | 1.7% | 2.6% | 8.0% | 15.3% |

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) measures changes in prices of goods and services in major expenditure groups. The CPI for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) covers about 40 percent of the total noninstitutional population. The CPI for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) covers about 80 percent of the total noninstitutional population, including wage earners and clerical workers, salaried workers, the self-employed, retirees, and the unemployed.

Table V

NEW BUSINESS FIRMS IN MONTANA

| AREAS | Jul To Sep 1989 | Jul To Sep 1988 | Year-to-Date 1989 | Year-to-Date 1988 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| STATE OF MONTANA | 748 | 892 | 2347 | 2617 |
| GREAT FALLS MSA | 49 | 81 | 164 | 228 |
| BILLINGS MSA | 97 | 142 | 320 | 389 |
| MULTI COUNTY BUSINESS | 120 | 68 | 278 | 220 |
| ANACONDA-BUTTE LFA | 55 | 87 | 159 | 212 |
| BEAVERHEAD | 4 | 16 | 19 | 31 |
| DEER LODGE | 5 | 9 | 19 | 22 |
| GRANITE | 3 | 4 | 7 | 15 |
| MADISON | 10 | 6 | 29 | 23 |
| POWELL | 2 | 9 | 10 | 20 |
| SILVER BOW | 31 | 43 | 75 | 101 |
| BOZEMAN LFA | 85 | 66 | 255 | 239 |
| GALLATIN | 60 | 49 | 194 | 180 |
| MEAGHER | 3 | 3 | 4 | 7 |
| PARK | 22 | 14 | 57 | 52 |
| GLASGOW LFA | 16 | 23 | 55 | 66 |
| DANIELS | 3 | 2 | 5 | 9 |
| PHILLIPS | 2 | 4 | 6 | 11 |
| ROOSEVELT | 2 | 4 | 20 | 15 |
| SHERIDAN | 4 | 7 | 9 | 9 |
| VALLEY | 5 | 11 | 15 | 22 |
| GLENDIVE LFA | 18 | 14 | 61 | 57 |
| DAWSON | 4 | 6 | 19 | 16 |
| GARFIELD | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| MCCONE | 1 | 3 | 3 | 7 |
| PRAIRIE | 3 | 0 | 6 | 2 |
| RICHLAND | 9 | 4 | 28 | 29 |
| WIBAUX | 1 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| HARDIN-RED LODGE LFA | 16 | 28 | 63 | 71 |
| BIG HORN | 4 | 10 | 18 | 20 |
| CARBON | 5 | 8 | 28 | 23 |
| STILLWATER | 5 | 8 | 13 | 18 |
| SWEET GRASS | 2 | 2 | 4 | 10 |
| HAVRE LFA | 11 | 12 | 47 | 41 |
| BLAINE | 3 | 2 | 10 | 9 |
| HILL | 7 | 8 | 29 | 29 |
| LIBERTY | 1 | 2 | 8 | 3 |
| HELENA LFA | 35 | 56 | 148 | 172 |
| BROADWATER | 4 | 5 | 8 | 15 |
| JEFFERSON | 3 | 2 | 7 | 19 |
| LEWIS & CLARK | 28 | 49 | 133 | 143 |
| KALISPELL LFA | 104 | 122 | 312 | 357 |
| FLATHEAD | 65 | 76 | 200 | 226 |
| LAKE | 20 | 22 | 53 | 57 |
| LINCOLN | 19 | 24 | 59 | 74 |
| LEWISTOWN LFA | 10 | 27 | 44 | 68 |
| FERGUS | 6 | 13 | 24 | 37 |
| GOLDEN VALLEY | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| JUDITH BASIN | 0 | 5 | 1 | 15 |
| MUSSELSHELL | 2 | 4 | 10 | 7 |
| PETROLEUM | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| WHEATLAND | 2 | 3 | 8 | 7 |
| MILES CITY LFA | 11 | 19 | 65 | 58 |
| CARTER | 1 | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| CUSTER | 4 | 3 | 27 | 14 |
| FALLON | 1 | 4 | 8 | 7 |
| POWDER RIVER | 0 | 2 | 5 | 9 |
| ROSEBUD | 5 | 8 | 22 | 23 |
| TREASURE | 0 | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| MISSOULA LFA | 101 | 113 | 301 | 357 |
| MINERAL | 2 | 1 | 12 | 4 |
| MISSOULA | 67 | 69 | 198 | 239 |
| RAVALLI | 22 | 32 | 69 | 94 |
| SANDERS | 10 | 11 | 22 | 20 |
| SHELBY-CUT BANK LFA | 20 | 34 | 75 | 77 |
| CHOUTEAU | 0 | 3 | 6 | 13 |
| GLACIER | 2 | 10 | 17 | 25 |
| PONDERA | 8 | 3 | 22 | 8 |
| TETON | 7 | 6 | 17 | 12 |
| TOOLE | 3 | 12 | 13 | 19 |

The new business tally includes successors to active accounts (an established business with a new owner) which amounts to nearly one-third of the total new businesses.

Source: See technical note S-6 on final page.

## SOURCES OF DATA

S-1.Prepared by the Montana Department of Labor & Industry, Research and Analysis Bureau, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). LAUS data (Local Area Unemployment Statistics program) are adjusted to the Current Population Survey benchmark and are the official BLS approved series that is used to allocate federal funds and determine eligibility for federal assistance programs. This series represents employment and unemployment by place of residence and is not comparable to the place-of-work industry employment series (CES data). Workers involved in labor disputes are counted as employed. Total employment in the labor force also includes agricultural workers, unpaid family workers, domestics, and self-employed.

S-2.Prepared by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry, Research and Analysis Bureau. The unadjusted unemployment rate is prepared by the LAUS program in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. The seasonally adjusted rate is an unofficial series and is provided only as an informational economic time-series.

S-3.Prepared by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry, Research and Analysis Bureau from LAUS data. Data for Congressional Districts, Service Delivery Areas and Labor Force Areas are calculated from the official data series by summing up employment and unemployment for the appropriate counties involved and calculating an unemployment rate from the summed data for each area.

S-4.Prepared by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry, Research and Analysis Bureau, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Data from the CES (Current Employment Statistics) program represent employment by place-of-work and cover full-time and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for the payroll period that includes the 12th of the month. The data exclude the self-employed, volunteers, unpaid family workers, and domestic workers. Persons on sick leave, vacations, or holidays, and being paid for that period by their employer, are considered employed. Payroll and worker-hour data are collected for production and related workers in manufacturing industries, nonsupervisory workers in private service-producing industries, and construction workers in construction industries. The earnings figures are "gross" figures; that is, they reflect changes in wage rates, shift differentials, and premium pay for overtime work. The hours figures relate to the hours for which pay was received; this is different from scheduled or standard work hours.

S-5.Tabulations produced by the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics and reprinted by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry, Research and Analysis Bureau for informational purposes only. This is a national data series because Montana data is not available.

S-6.Prepared by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry, Research and Analysis Bureau from Unemployment Insurance administrative records and is produced for informational purposes only.

S-7.Prepared by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry, Unemployment Insurance Division to meet federal reporting requirements (ETA 5159, DE 230, and ETA 2112 Reports) and is reprinted by the Research and Analysis Bureau for informational purposes only.

S-8.Prepared by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry, Unemployment Insurance Division and is reprinted by the Research and Analysis Bureau for informational purposes only. (DE 230 Report.)

## GLOSSARY OF TERMS

1. Civilian Labor Force - the number of persons 16 years and older, defined as employed or unemployed, excluding members of the armed forces.

2. Employed - those persons who work for pay or profit during a week or, as unpaid family workers, work 15 hours or more during a week. Also included as employed are those who although not working had some job attachment and were not looking for work, including persons temporarily absent from a job due to illness, bad weather, vacation, or labor dispute, whether or not they were in a pay status during their time off.

3. Unemployed - those persons who, for an entire week, did not work at all, were able to work and available for work, and (1) were looking for work or (2) would have looked for work except that (a) they were waiting to return to a job from which they had been laid off, or (b) they were waiting to report to a new wage and salary job scheduled to start within the following 30 days (and were not in school during the week).

4. Unemployment Rate - the number of unemployed expressed as a percent of the civilian labor force.

5. Residence Data - a count of people by where people live.

6. Establishment Data - a count of jobs by where people work.

7. Seasonally Adjusted Labor Force Series - to facilitate the evaluation of the labor force, recurrent yearly movements have been isolated and removed using the X-11 ARIMA method of seasonal adjustment. This is the same method used by the Bureau of Labor Statistics to seasonally adjust the national labor force series.

8. MSA - Metropolitan Statistical Area - as determined by the Office of Management and Budget. The MSA must have a central city with a population of 50,000 or more.

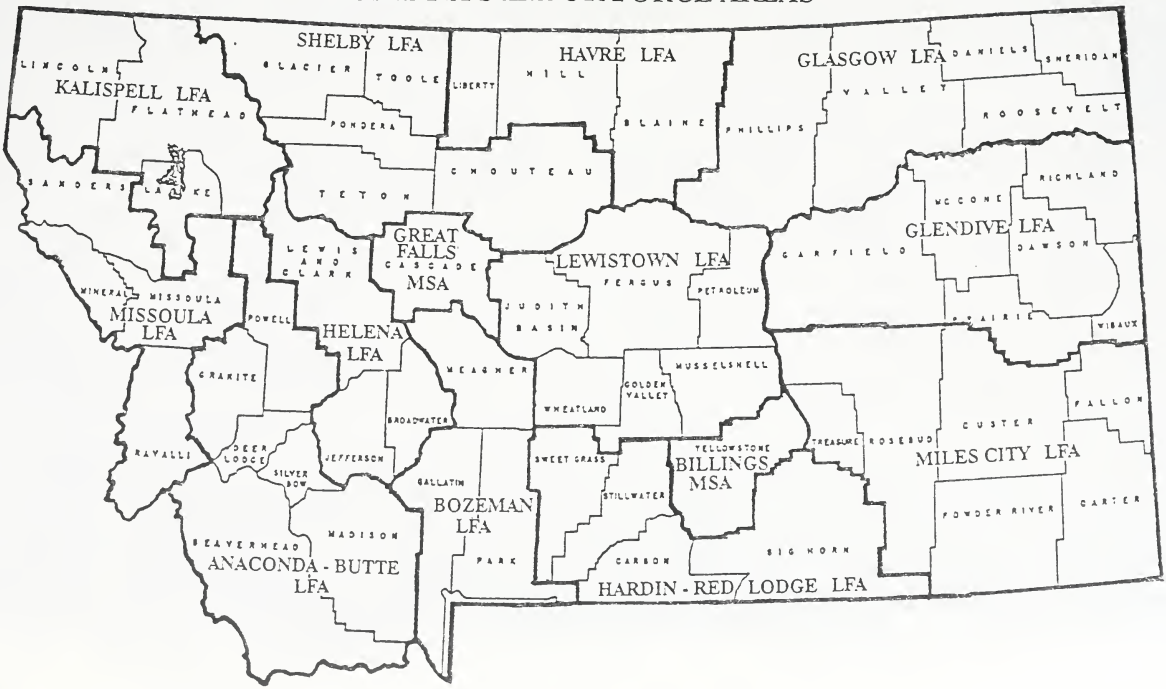
9. LFA - Labor Force Area as determined by the Research and Analysis Bureau, Montana Department of Labor and Industry, consists of a central city or cities with a population of less than 50,000 and the economically integrated geographical area surrounding it.

10. SDA - The Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) was established to replace CETA in job search, placement, relocation, and especially training assistance. Each state designs local plans for JTPA programs through a Private Industry Council (PIC). Each PIC jurisdiction is known as Service Delivery Area (SDA). The two SDA's for Montana are known as Rural CEP (Beaverhead, Broadwater, Deer Lodge, Granite, Jefferson, Lewis & Clark, Madison, Meagher, Powell, and Silver Bow counties) and Balance of State (the other 46 counties).

11. Benchmarking - It is a continuous process of establishing a new set of data which affects the series of estimates through revisions. Once a new benchmark is established, the adjustments to estimates between the new benchmark and the preceding one are carried forward progressively to the current month by use of sample trends. The benchmark is established less frequently (usually once a year) based on sample or secondary data. In the case of employment data, the benchmark is used to establish the level of employment, while the sample is primarily used to measure the month - to - month changes in the level.

12. CES-790 Program - current employment statistics survey produces monthly estimates of a wide variety of employment and earnings information for the nation and each state.

# MONTANA'S LABOR FORCE AREAS



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